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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1876. NO. 286.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

SERVIA ASKS FOR MEDIATION.

BERLIN, August 8.—Servia, despairing of the successful issues of the war, has requested the Powers to meditate in favor of peace. The Servian attempt to raise a war loan in Russia has proved a failure. In consequence of the capture of Gurgusovatz, the Servian General Leschjanin had abandoned Saitschar and marched to join General Tchernayeff. The Turks occupied Saitschar unopposed.

THE POLICY OF ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, August 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Prime Minister explained that the foreign policy of the new Cabinet would be a close one of strict neutrality, maintaining, however, public security and vigilantly guarding the national frontiers.

MASSACRE OF BULGARIANS BY TURKISH IRREGULAR TROOPS—PEOPLE OF ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS SLAUGHTERED—THE TOTAL TWELVE THOUSAND—THE MATTER DEBARED IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 8.—There was an animated debate in the House of Commons last night on Bulgarian atrocities. The *Times* says: Once more massacres in Bulgaria have occupied the attention of the House of Commons. In a few days the members will have separated; but for this we might expect a series of debates in comparison with which that of last night would be gentle and subdued in tone, for there can be little doubt that we are on the verge of a revelation surpassing anything imaginable civilized man could have conceived. The barbarities of Tartar conquerors, the wild and senseless destruction of human life, which modern students of history have been disposed to look upon as fabulous, find a parallel in the deeds perpetrated within the last few weeks at a few day's journey from our own shores. In our own age, we must turn to Asiatic or Dahomey for anything similar to the ghastly spectacle now presented by a Turkish province. According to the testimony, which there can be no reason to doubt, the helpless inhabitants of the district about Tartar Bazardjak and Philippopolis, men, women and children, have been slaughtered by thousands, and their towns and villages utterly destroyed. It seems likely that those whom human incredulity has led to suppose that the accounts were exaggerated, will have to admit that the opposition. The testimony of eye witnesses and the admissions of a member of the British embassy charged with the investigation of these massacres give reason to believe that there has been nothing less than a general massacre or its population. Furthermore, there is the strongest evidence that these atrocities have not been the work wholly, or even principally, of Circassian settlers, but of Turkish irregular troops, commanded by duly appointed officers, sent into the country expressly to strike terror into the population.

What passed last night in the House of Commons shows the sentiment and the horror these deeds have aroused. Mr. George Anderson introduced the subject, and one member after another rose to express his indignation and protest against the attitude of indifference on the part of the British Government, and still more against the tone of apology which had been detected in official communications. Under Secretary of the Foreign Department assured the House that the Premier was not disposed to treat the subject with levity, but, on the contrary, would give it his anxious consideration. It was incumbent on him to wait for authentic information before circumspection, until he had ascertained the exact truth, but if the atrocities turned out to be true, no man would more sternly vindicate humanity than he. The aggregation was put in once more, and newspaper correspondents were taken to task as persons satisfied with a very small amount of evidence, who will look a good deal of their information second-hand. We may venture to suggest to the official speakers that such a tone of apology is, for the time is past when this style of apology will have any effect.

Mr. Bourke read a dispatch from Mr. Baring, one of the Secretaries of the British Legation at Constantinople, dated July 2d, in which he estimates the number of victims. He says: "Till I had visited the villages I hardly dared speak of the present opinion, which I trust hereafter to be able to modify, is that about twelve thousand Bulgarians have been murdered." We shall see shortly in what direction Baring's opinion will be modified, but we fear that with prepossessions prevalent at the Embassy, it should be anticipated that the killed amount to 12,000. With respect to Bourke's defense of Disraeli and Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador, we must confess we desire to speak with measure and with due respect for their official obligations; but when the Under Secretary takes it upon himself to rebuke a member for alluding to Disraeli and treating the subject with levity, and when he says that such an expression did not exist in the minds of any of the members except those who had just addressed the House, we must beg leave to tell him his tone is a little too confident. It is time that the Government should be made aware that the more worthy part of England's society are disposed to lay the frivolity of the Minister's speech, as well as by his evident desire to diminish or excuse what had happened. If these massacres bear any proportion to the statements which have been made, and which seem likely to be confirmed, the Ambassador's communications to the Government will require some explanation. It is inconceivable that an Ambassador should not have been able to obtain information of an event of a few hours' distance from Constantinople, and of which numbers of people at that capital had more or less known; yet two months after their occurrence we find him writing in a style which might make any one in England believe that there were serious doubts as to the character and proportions of the affair. When the inquiry, which we are happy to know is now being prosecuted by official investigation alone, has come to a conclusion, we shall be able to judge whether Sir Henry Elliot's dispatches convey anything like a fair indication of the events which have occurred. On this point Lord Hartington spoke frankly and becomingly last night. "It seems a remarkable thing," he said, "when there has been a slaughter of this description—I do not say whether in cold blood or not—in one of the provinces of Turkey, that no intelligence of these occurrences should, apparently from these dispatches, have reached Sir Henry Elliot. I cannot but think if the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Government had been in possession of information which ought to have reached him, he would not have treated the first question put to this House in the manner he did. The country will agree in these opinions, and be anxious to know how such ignorance was possible in Pera and Westminster.

THE FALL OF SAITSCHAR—SERVIANS PANIC-STRICKEN—CONFLICTING REPORTS—THE END PREDICTED IN TWO WEEKS—NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE OPENED—PERPETRATORS OF ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, August 8.—A special to the *Standard*, dated Paratchin, 6th, says: The fall of Saitschar is confirmed. The Turks who fought at Gurgusovatz advanced into the valley of the Timok, driving the Servians before them. They carried the town south of Saitschar as commanding the town and pass of Vlatarnics, and opened fire at five yesterday afternoon. Before sunset the Turks were in possession of the town. The roads from Saitschar, Gurgusovatz and Alexinatz to Paratchin are crowded with Servians who, with their women, children, cattle and household goods are flying before the invaders, spreading panic everywhere. The authorities show courage, and deny that Saitschar has fallen. They say the peasants are terror-stricken because the Turks fired some villages on their march. The country around Gurgusovatz is depopulated, and villages have been burned. The Servians now build hopes on the expected attack of Tchernayeff on Nisch. The fact that the pick of the Servian army is not yet engaged inspires confidence. Tchernayeff has fortified the passes of Klissura. The country is mountainous, and military operations difficult.

The *Standard's* Vienna special reports the Servians throwing up fortifications at Banji. A guerilla warfare will be carried on in Southern and Eastern Servia. Of the whole Servian army only 50,000 men are serviceable. Tchernayeff quarrelled with Prince Milan and asked that his resignation be accepted, unless he was given command in chief. The Prince yielded to his demands.

The Paris *Spectateur* says it is believed will end in a fortnight. It is stated that Bismarck declared lately that Germany would not abandon Russia and if necessary would follow her into the battlefield.

The *Courrier De France* reports that the Servian Premier Ristics had an interview with the British Consul at Belgrade, and a telegram has been received in Paris Crete, Samos and Chios have issued a manifesto calling upon the Greeks to arm against Turkey.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Porte intends to prosecute the perpetrators of atrocities in Bulgaria. Fifty officials in that province are reported already discharged for misdemeanors, and roaming Circassians are arrested and incorporated with the army. The Sultan has granted from his private purse £20,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

A CONGRESS OF THE POWERS—THE PORTE'S ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, August 9.—A special to the *Hour* from Vienna says: It is believed that the Powers have arrived at an understanding in respect to the basis of discussion for the following points: First, Re-establishment of *status quo ante bellum* in Servia. Second, Montenegro to receive an accession of territory, including a seaport on the Adriatic. Third, Bosnia and Herzegovina to be reunited and form one province under a special charter, by which a considerable measure of self-government will be granted.

TURKEY WILL REFUSE MEDIATION IN THE CASE OF SERVIA.

VIENNA, August 8.—The *Tagblatt* says Turkey will admit of the intervention of the Powers in the case of Montenegro, but will refuse it in that of Servia. After occupying Belgrade, Turkey will order the Skuptschina to elect a new Prince.

Great Britain.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT—TWELVE PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, August 8.—By a collision last night on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, near Redstack, between a London train and an empty excursion train, twelve persons were killed and thirty injured.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 8.—The steamships Batavia, from Boston, and the Egypt and France, from New York, have arrived out.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a letter from the Chief of the Engineer Corps, opposing the proposed amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, limiting the availability of the appropriation for the improvement of the South west Pass of the Mississippi river. He expresses the opinion that if the amendment should be finally adopted, it will stay the work of dredging, and interfere with the commerce of New Orleans. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. HITCHCOCK called up the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary government therefor. The proposed new Territory consists of the northern portion of the Territory of Dakota.

After a brief discussion, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to postpone its further consideration till the first Monday in December next. Rejected—yeas 31, nays 19.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the reports of the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi, and it was ordered that they be printed and lie upon the table.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the House bill to pardon deserters from the army, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BOGY called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina was passed, and gave notice that he would move to change the name to Algonquin.

The Senate then considered the subjects on the calendar not objected to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Morton to print 10,000 copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in reference to the recent trouble at Hamburg, and Mr. EATON continued his remarks from the point where he suspended yesterday. He said there was one thing over which he (as a Republican) and the entire Democratic Senate had yet found occasion of attacking the character of either of the nominees of the Republican party. He recognized Mr. Tilden as a gentleman of highly respectable character, and, so far as he knew, highly respectable in point of ability. The candidate of the Democratic party gained power in all branches of the Government, that that was the case.

Mr. COX said the gentleman from Maine had only referred to the candidacy of General Grant and his administration, nor to all the various frauds connected with the executive Departments. It was not in the gentleman's line; but he had charged to the House that it had actually so reformed itself as that one committee of Ways and Means, clerk, and that the Committee of Rules had cleared out two officials, one the Journal Clerk and the other the Reading Clerk, of certain improprieties, but not for thieving. Mr. Cox went on to criticize the Administration for getting rid or "unloading," as he called it, of Orville E. Babcock, Grant's General; Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and various other officials, and he asked why the Republican party of Indiana had found it necessary, the other day, to unload its candidate for Governor, Mr. Orth.

Mr. ROBINSON replied that the Republican party of Indiana had followed the precedent set by the Democratic party in unloading four of its candidates for the Indiana Legislature, who had been paid $67,000, and that the Republican party in Indiana was 10,000 votes ahead.

Mr. COX, passing from this point, again ridiculed the speech made by Mr. Hale as not being worth answering, declaring that it was nothing but a little microscopic fault finding with the acts and with the conduct of the Speaker in the arrangement of his committees from a sectional standpoint.

Mr. HALE—I made no sectional reflection on the Speaker. I only claimed that he was impelled by his party.

Mr. COX—Now, in answer to this remarkable speech, this House cannot be reproached for any other cause except moderation of some of its appointees, and they were removed. Mr. Cox accused the Republican side of the House with having stood by the Administration in the removal of Bristow, Jewell, Pratt, Wilson, Yaryan and all that tribe of men who were trying to enforce the laws, and with having favored the retention of Clapp and Babcock, but, said he, Grant is your representative man; Babcock is your representative man; Bristow is not your representative man, or he would not have been discarded here and at Cincinnati; and when you say that it has cost us a million dollars for investigations, you thereby do credit to the Democratic side of the House for undertaking with all the force of Hercules the cleansing of these Augean stables. You filibustered yesterday again and again to prevent the reports of these investigations, and to-day to make up for all your delinquencies as a public servant, the gentleman from Maine gets up and makes that sort of a speech which Mulbeau once described as angry, imbecile, fearful and crazy, and with that remark I conclude mine to-day.

Political discussion then went over, to be renewed to-morrow.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced an amendment to the Constitution as a substitute for that known as the Belnap school amendment, as follows:

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SEC. 2. No public property or money raised by taxation or from any public fund or property in any State or place subject to the legislative power of Congress shall ever be given to or be under the control of any religious sect or denomination.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill in reference to the reciprocity with Canada was postponed till next December.

Adjourned.

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He Denies the Whole Thing.

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That Barnard Letter.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—The *Globe-Democrat*, to-morrow, referring to the Barnard letter, put in evidence by Binford Wilson yesterday, will say, editorially, that its references to Mr. McKee are false in every particular. It is infamously false in its state ment that Mr. McKee ever referred directly or by inuendo to General Grant, as personally cognizant of or interested in the whisky frauds. It is false in the assertion that Mr. McKee ever attempted to make use of the late Collector Ford in the manner indicated, and the use of the names of Messrs. Benton, Blow and Welsh in the connection in which Mr. Barnard used them, was a piece of presumption of which few other men but Barnard would have been guilty. It was not justified by the shadow of a fact.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THROCKMORTON offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay L. A. Fitzhugh, late Doorkeeper, an amount equal to his salary from the 23d of May to the 1st of August. Referred.

Mr. LANDERS introduced a bill to secure prompt resumption of specie payments. After discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Mr. GARFIELDS motion to grant leave of absence to members, some twenty in number, who desired it, was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to print 100,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1874, and 200,000 copies of the report for 1875, and appropriating $130,000 therefor. Passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Bland Silver bill, whereupon dilatory motions were set on foot by Messrs. ODELL and PIERCE to consume the morning hour.

At the close of the morning hour Mr. BLAND announced his willingness to allow any amendments to be added to the bill, but his proposition was not acceded to by the opponents of the bill.

Mr. HALE obtained the floor by the parliamentary device of calling up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the President's message on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was referred sometime ago to the Committee on Appropriations, and he made a speech on general politics, in the course of which he referred to the first official act of the House in the selection by its Speaker of the committees, when of thirty-four standing committees the Chairmanship of twenty-one was given to members from this section of the country for which Mr. Lamar claimed, the other day, so much modesty. He also commented on the changes made in the personnel of the officers of the House, illustrating the question by the House Postoffice appointments, the Postmaster of the last House, who had lost his leg in the Union army, having to make way for one who had been captured in the rebel army and had served with J. E. B. Stewart's raiding cavalry, and the Doorkeeper (one of the gallant Union soldiers) having to make way for others, seven of whom had served in the rebel army. He also noted the retirement of the veteran Journal Clerk of the House, Mr. Barclay, and his being replaced by a man who immediately set to work to make merchandise of his office. Passing on to the question of economy, he asserted that there were more committee clerks in this House than in any Republican House; that the expenses of the numerous committees were enormous; that instead of two stenographers to committees at former sessions, he had counted up seventeen of them at this session. He ventured to say that additional expense caused by this House above the ordinary expenses of former years would aggregate in the neighborhood of a million dollars. He admitted that the reductions in the general appropriations would reach twenty-five millions, but for that the consular and diplomatic system had been put in operation, navy had been put on short commons, Government works had been cut off, small salaries had been reduced, and in a few days a thousand helpless men and women would be turned out on the streets of Washington. It might be said that he had admitted twenty-five millions of a reduction of the public burdens. He admitted no such thing. No man could tell what credit was to be given to this House until the closing day of the session or the 4th of March, 1877. There had been considerable reductions in which he was glad to have helped; but when it was found how much of these twenty-five millions was simply a postponements of appropriations, then some better measure of credit could be given to this House. He recognized the claims which are now pending, which, he asserted, would aggregate $160,000,000, and would get through if ever the Democratic party got possession of all branches of the Government.

Mr. LAWRENCE asserted that the pending claims were mostly entering wedges, and that all the Southern claims would eventually aggregate $500,000,000.

Mr. HALE [continuing] said that it was intended that the North should pay these bills, and that he who lived long enough would see, provided the Democratic party gained power in all branches of the Government, that that was the case.

Mr. COX said the gentleman from Maine had only referred to the candidacy of General Grant and his administration, nor to all the various frauds connected with the executive Departments. It was not in the gentleman's line; but he had charged to the House that it had actually so reformed itself as that one committee of Ways and Means, clerk, and that the Committee of Rules had cleared out two officials, one the Journal Clerk and the other the Reading Clerk, of certain improprieties, but not for thieving. Mr. Cox went on to criticize the Administration for getting rid or "unloading," as he called it, of Orville E. Babcock, Grant's General; Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and various other officials, and he asked why the Republican party of Indiana had found it necessary, the other day, to unload its candidate for Governor, Mr. Orth.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Prospects of Adjournment Greatly Improved.

Substantial Agreement on all Important Bills.

Everybody Anxious to Get Away.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1876.

Movements of Senator Cameron.

Senator Cameron left for Philadelphia to-day, and will probably visit Cape May. He will return to Harrisburg next week and remain, unless something of great importance should call him here.

The Prospects of Adjournment have materially improved within the past twenty-four hours. But two points are yet to be agreed upon—the salary of the President of the United States, and the salaries of members of Congress. The latter will be voted upon by the members of their respective branches, and the former be left to the proposed joint commission. The agreement on the rest of the bill has been a reduction of seven hundred and thirty-five clerks in the executive departments; the pay of clerks of the first, second and third class as at present. The difference upon the Indian bill is solely the transfer to the War Department, and will be left to the commission. The Consular and Diplomatic bill has been essentially adjusted upon the basis of a gross appropriation. These bills finally disposed of, Congress' most potential reason for remaining in session will have been removed. No question now before Congress will have sufficient weight to prolong the time of adjournment. The disposition in the Senate to talk upon the condition of affairs in the South will more than likely be surrendered to the desirability of getting away from the summer heats of the capital as well as to the earnest work of the political campaign.

The Commission to Reorganize the Army.

It is intimated that the President will designate Generals Hancock and Meigs to represent the army, to join Senators Wadsworth and Cockrell and Representatives Banning and Hurlbut, appointed by the respective Houses a commission to reorganize the army, as provided in the Military Appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1876.

MCGARRAHAN CLAIM TO BE REINVESTIGATED.

The House Committee on Judiciary, at the last regular meeting for the session, to-day adopted a report looking to the completer reinvestigation of McGarrahan's claim to the New Idria quicksilver mines.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL AGREED UPON.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill reached an agreement this evening, which doubles the amount of the bill by both Houses next Thursday. The two points of controversy, of a serious character during the past few days between the Houses reductions of salaries of Senators and Representatives to $4,500 per annum from the beginning of the current fiscal year, and of the President to $25,000 a year after the 4th of March next. All other matters in controversy were substantially arranged several days ago. The majority of the House conferees refused to yield the two points above mentioned. All three of the Senate conferees wanted the House members of the conference to recede and sign a report of complete agreement, which would have passed both Houses respectively to a vote on these two points of difference. Representatives Randall and Morrison absolutely refused to do any such thing, and finally agreed to the conferees agreed to submit them for action of the Senate and House to-morrow, and then to be bound by what over action may be adopted by the Houses of Congress conclude. There is no doubt the Senate will insist that their conferees shall stand firm, and it is certain the House will authorize its conferees to recede, which they were not willing to do on their own responsibility. In this respect Randall and Morrison stand firm, the point which is to secure a vote in each House on these two subjects, and make the Senate responsible for the failure of the appropriation bills. The other matters of difference have been settled as follows: The force of clerks in the executive departments is to be reduced by the discharge of 705 employees, one-third on the 10th of September, one-third October 10th, and the other third November 10th proximo. The salaries of all those retained who now receive not more than $1,800 per annum will be left untouched. The Senate conferees consent to the rejection of the ten per cent. required by the House to be made in the salaries of nearly all civil officers who now receive more than $1,800 per year. In view of the reduction of the regular clerical force, the Senate conferees asked the insertion of a item of $100,000 for temporary clerks in the executive departments, and the committee finally agreed that $60,000 should be appropriated for that purpose. The amount involved in the proposition for reducing the pay of $1,400, $1,600 and $1,800 clerks was $122,000 per annum, and the total amount of reductions proposed by the House in this bill, as compared with last year's appropriations, was $5,700,000. The Senate conferees made a long struggle in behalf of second and Invoice third. Time, 3:07¼. Distance, one mile and three quarters.

Trouble, Colonel, Stanford, Resolute and Osge started in the steeple chase handicap. Osge, Trouble and Colonel Stanford third. Colonel fell, injuring Ireland, his rider, probably fatally. Resolute lost a good lead by getting off the right course.

THE ROCHESTER RACES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 8.—First day of the Rochester Driving Park; fine weather and excellent track, and five thousand people present.

Summary—2:24 class, $2,500 prize.

Gov. Sprague	1	1	1
Hemoino Kate	5	2	2
Rose	2	4	3
Moose	4	3	dis.
Monsoon	3	dis.	Drawn.
Time, 2:24, 2:22¼, 2:23.			

Sunnyside 2:21 class, purse $2,500.

Little Fred	1	1	1
Jay Gould	2	2	2
Blue Mare	4	3	3
Little Gypsey	3	4	4
May Bird	5	5	5
Breeze	6	drawn.	
Amy B	5	drawn.	
Carrie	7	Drawn.	
Nettie Burlew	8	Drawn.	
Nellie Irwin	9	Drawn.	
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STATE NEWS.

Early work. They baptize people at seven o'clock in the morning, at Harrisburg.

Ollie May Boord, aged thirteen, died suddenly in Washington on Saturday night.

A Clinton county boy, Arthur Dornblaser by name, nine years, weighs 125 pounds.

Washington young ones have a passion for swallowing pins. Two cases occurred there, a few days ago.

William Kershner and Hetherington Breeze, young boys, were drowned at Reading on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wollin, of Williamsport, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Sunday last.

There were 415 deaths in Philadelphia last week, a decrease of forty-nine from the previous week. The whole number, 141 were under one year of age.

The body of Henry Meades, colored, aged eighty years, was found in the canal at Harrisburg on the 6th inst. He had been missing from home for several days.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have not purchased the Main building of the Centennial for a depot at Chicago. He probably knows all about it.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Trouble Increasing in Dimensions.

Numbers and Positions of the Savages Extremely Formidable.

Five Thousand Troops Needed Before We Can Cope with Them---Indians Arriving at Reservations with Arms Captured at the Custer Slaughter---Large Number of Hostiles Said to be Camped on Red River, in Texas---General Merritt Joins Crook---The Command in Good Condition---A Movement to be Made at Once---The Indians Short of Provisions---Rumored Defeat of Terry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1876.

Official advices of the falling of the Yellowstone river create no anxiety at army headquarters, as this was anticipated, and supplies were hastened forward, so that the amount on hand will last some weeks. There are fears that the savages, who undoubtedly have among them numbers of half-breeds and a few whites, may take advantage of the low stage of the water and place obstructions in the river, thus rendering navigation extremely dangerous if not impossible. The impression in military circles here is that the war is increasing in dimensions. It was supposed that the savage forces were scattering, but whilst desertions have taken place, the savages have received fresh accessions to their numbers. Their numbers and positions are now considered extremely formidable, and our own state is not encouraging. At least five thousand troops are needed before we will be in a condition to successfully cope with the savage army.

By Associated Press.

LEAVENWORTH, August 8.—A wild kind of story comes here from Northern Texas that a large body of Indians, said to number two or three thousand, is encamped on the North fork of Red river, some twenty miles from Fort Elliott, and that great fears exist among the people of that section that they meditate mischief, if not war. It is said that they are well armed and have abundance of provisions.

CHEYENNE, August 8.—Reports received at the War Department from General Sheridan, state that many of the Indians now coming into the reservations carry arms captured from the Seventh Cavalry in the late Custer massacre.

CHICAGO, August 8.—The *Tribune's* special from the Big Horn settlements on Goose creek, via Fort Fetterman, says: General Merritt, with his force, joined General Crook yesterday, and they are now ready to aggressive action. Merritt has over 2,000 fighting men. Under the new organization Merritt ranks as officer of cavalry, and Colonel Chambers as commander of the infantry. The entire column, with the pack train, will move at once toward Tongue river, with its 300 pack mules, 150,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,000 rations and no forage. This is the lightest marching condition. The men and horses are in the finest possible trim. Colonel Reynolds have the advance, with a large fresh trails of Sioux leading toward the Lower Tongue and Powder rivers. It is believed the savages are in need of supplies, as picked carcasses of dogs are found around their camps. They have fired the prairies to ruin the pasturage and render the cavalry useless. General Terry has gone to Fort Lincoln for a month. He is believed to have nearly 2,000 men. Crook made a speech to his men yesterday, representing the necessity of each doing his best.

The *Tribune's* St. Paul special says a wild report gained credence to-day that Terry had met with a disaster. Still and been confirmed. Sitting Bull and been the source, but shows that the opinion is general that the Indians have a superior force.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA YESTERDAY.

SARATOGA, August 8.—There is a good attendance to-day at the races and a superb track. There were nine starters for the three-quarter mile dash—Fairbrook, Freeboot, Jennison, Modoc, Idalia, Romney, Glasgow, Gray Nun and Bambino. The race was won by Freebooter, Madge second, Romney third. Time 1:16. The second race, five-furlongs, or three-quarter mile, for two year-olds, had eight starters —Leonard, Bombast, Susquehanna, Cloverbrook, Dr. Hewett, Narragansett colt, Frederick the Great and Kingfisher's colt. A fine start, Bombast, Cloverbrook and Bowers' colt were ahead of Leonard, who was kept in pocket for the first half mile, Bombast leading to the head of the stretch, when Leonard, Susquehanna, who had been running easy behind, shot ahead, and keeping the lead to the finish, won by two lengths, Leonard, Bombast second and Cloverbrook third.

The summer handicap had four starters —Invoice, Mattie A., Vigil and Warlock The race was won by Vigil, Mattie A. second and Invoice third. Time, 3:07¼. Distance, one mile and three quarters.

Trouble, Colonel, Stanford, Resolute and Osge started in the steeple chase handicap. Osge, Trouble and Stanford third. Colonel fell, injuring Ireland, his rider, probably fatally. Resolute lost a good lead by getting off the right course.

THE ROCHESTER RACES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 8.—First day of the Rochester Driving Park; fine weather and excellent track, and five thousand people present.

Summary—2:24 class, $2,500 prize.

Gov. Sprague	1	1	1
Hemoino Kate	5	2	2
Rose	2	4	3
Moose	4	3	dis.
Monsoon	3	dis.	Drawn.

Time, 2:24, 2:22¼, 2:23.

Sunnyside 2:21 class, purse $2,500.

Little Fred	1	1	1
Blue Mare	4	3	2
Little Gypsey	3	4	4
May Bird	2	2	3
Breeze	6	drawn.	
Amy B	5	5	5
Carrie	7	Drawn.	
Nettie Burlew	8	Drawn.	
Frank Reeves	9	Drawn.	
Nellie Irwin	10	Drawn.	

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The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1876.

THERE is only one stain on the escutcheon of the Democratic party, but it covers it all over.

THE gross earnings of eighteen of the leading railroads of the country during the first half of the year aggregate $32,684,808, against $30,301,778 for the same time in 1875, and $31,727,211 in 1874.

THE Allegheny county Democratic Convention yesterday in effect denounced Governor TILDEN'S Resumption law, now a part of the statutes of his own State through his own official act, as a fraud and a sham.

AND still they come. Hon. SIMEON K. WOLF, of Indiana, elected to Congress by the Democracy of the New Albany district in 1872, has pronounced squarely for HAYES and WHEELER, and will take the stump for the Republican ticket.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* mentions eight prominent Democrats of Onondaga county in that State who have abandoned TILDEN and are supporting HAYES. This is an indication of the general drift throughout the State.

IN ACCORDANCE with its uniform practice, the Democratic party in this State is preparing to inscribe upon its banners—"TILDEN and HENDRICKS—Resumption and Inflation." That accommodates both factions, and things move along smoothly.

IT IS intimated that one of the things which both Houses of Congress want to do, but which neither hardly dares to propose, is to restore the franking privilege in all its fullness. In this case they had better let "I dare not" wait upon "I would."

THE Servians are getting more and more badly worsted; but it is doubtful whether Russia, who is thoroughly imbued with the Sclavic idea, will allow Turkey to subject and chastise her, unless Prussia and Austria traverse the plans of the Czar with the instinct of self preservation.

ALL the Radical papers complain because there is so much reform in Tilden's and Hendricks' letters.—*Post.*

For ourselves, otherwise. Fine moral views constitute, we know, the strong points of those worthies. They beat *Joseph Surface* all hollow for sentiment. Ah, if there were no record in their cases!

COMMITTEES of both Houses of Congress have reported favorably the bill repealing the limitation act of 1863 with regard to pensions for disabled soldiers, thus fulfilling a time honored pledge by granting full pensions to them and their heirs from the date of their death or disability. Now let action be at once had upon it.

THE House passed an amendment to the Constitution on the school question so worded as to permit the States to appropriate money from the general fund to the support of sectarian schools, and hampered with a proviso depriving Congress of any legislative power in the premises. The senate will make it all right.

REPORTS from the West and Northwest indicate confident expectations of a change to greater business activity as the present month progresses. Toward the middle of the month the crop movements will begin, and the money current will turn toward the country towns and cities and serve to reduce the large surpluses now waiting for openings.

HON. GEORGE W. JULIAN, one of the old line bright lights of the Republican party, is an ardent supporter of TILDEN and Hendricks, and will stump Indiana for that ticket.—*New York Express.*

It is Monsieur *Tonson* come again. A good many years ago the Republicans of his district refused to give JULIAN a life lease of office, and he then joined the Democracy. Long may he remain in "his own place."

LARGE quantities of grain arriving at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York are reported as hot. There is, indeed, a serious demoralization in the grain trade at Chicago and elsewhere, and it is likely to continue until the danger of extreme warm weather is over. Wheat averaging from eighty-seven to eighty-nine cents a bushel is worth nearly twenty five cents less than it was this time last year.

THE Governor of Minnesota has called a personal conference of Governors of the different States and Territories which have suffered from grasshopper depredations, to meet in St. Paul, to devise plans for united action in the destruction of the eggs and young grasshoppers. In his next message he will recommend the Legislature to provide a system of State and county bounty to parties destroying the pests.

TILDEN informs us in his letter of acceptance that: "The public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbent." Which means that the ubiquity of the ultima ratio should not be sacrificed to the ululations of the Utopian unprocreant adventurers who would destroy the turgescence of the udometer. What is the use of words if you cannot make your meaning plain?

IT APPEARS that the amendatory bill concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels has been so mutilated by the Senate committee that even the most ardent friends of the measure give it up in despair for this session. There is evidently a powerful lobby influence working in behalf of certain patentees having a monopoly of articles and appliances which under the present law steamboat owners are compelled to use, but which practical men and really scientific men consider superfluous and without merit.

LAMAR'S gilt-edged speeches in Congress on Southern affairs do not meet the case. A Democratic district convention was held in Oxalona, Mississippi, a few days ago, when four rebel flags were displayed, and men paraded the streets in Confederate uniform. A Georgia correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* writes that General P. B. M. YOUNG, who was a Confederate brigadier, and who has served four terms in Congress since the war, said, in a speech at Carterville, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, that "*it was an act of great forbearance to permit a Republican to reside in the South.*"

POOR PATTERSON! The party he served so slavishly has thrown him overboard, and Harrisburg will no longer know his presence! He will not be permitted to bang the Speaker's desk into splinters, and the country will no longer have the benefit of his extraordinary parliamentary knowledge. He made decisions while he was Speaker that knocked CUSHING and SMULL and ZEIGLER completely into the shade; and the State will now lose the profoundity and sublime depth of his knowledge of parliamentary law. It is a pity to lose so much undeveloped ability, but

"Since he was so early done for
We wonder what he was begun for."

THE Democratic party made its nominations, yesterday, and it very generally discarded the men it honored in 1874. The result is generally new, and it must be said to the credit of the men who regard the interests of the Church as superior to those of the State that they managed to combine the two very successfully. The *Post* should be satisfied; for although it has been compelled, sorely against its will, to swallow HOPKINS, it has had its triumph in the nomination of PATTERSON (*not* the ex-Speaker), EPPING, and a host of its other friends. With the exception of the hated presence of HOPKINS, the *Post* has had its own sweet will in its own sweet way; and if it is defeated at the polls, as it will be, it can lay the flattering unction to its soul that the ticket of its choice was as free from heretics as possible.

THE friends of HORACE GREELEY are represented as highly indignant at the absurd demonstration made by his son-in-law, Colonel SMITH, at the late Tammany meeting. His declaration that he stood there not in a character of his own, "but as a representative of that old, illustrious fellow citizen, HORACE GREELEY," is denounced as being not only in execrable taste, but utterly false. He never knew HORACE GREELEY, and if he had, would never have been his son-in-law. He is just the kind of man GREELEY would have disliked above all others. He is a vain, weak-minded man, who spends most of his time in admiring himself. He does nothing to a living, and has about as much influence in politics as DANIEL PRATT. The absurdity of his claim to represent GREELEY is increased by the fact that he is ultra Democratic in principle. If there was any Democrat whom the *Tribune* philosopher distrusted and disliked, it was Governor TILDEN; and if he were alive he would be found now where all his closest friends are, on the side of HAYES and WHEELER.

DISCRIMINATION.

The merchants of the Chamber of Commerce have at last, by their action on Saturday, shown a practical comprehension of the remedy for railroad discriminations in freights; and having thus indicated their inclination to act practically and effectively, we feel that the way is clear for giving them whatever assistance we can render them.

For some time past the leading idea of the opponents of discrimination has seemed to be that they could put an end to that evil pretty much as LOUIS PHILLIPPE was charged with doing when traveling in this country, by "kicking up an infernal fuss generally." But the walls of the Jericho they were besieging would not fall down at the sound of their horns. The aid of the press was invoked in this campaign of mere sound; but, although this invocation was pretty generally responded to, the editors of the daily press have found, what we found when this same fight was made nearly twenty years ago, that a newspaper fight against a railroad that can do as it pleases is hopeless from the start.

No one pretends to justify discrimination, not even the railroad companies themselves. The wrongfulness of it is a self-evident truth, and the attempt to argue it, through the press, is like an effort to prove that the sun shines. Nor is the *fact* of discrimination denied, because that is as plain and clear as a time table. The fact being conceded, and the wrongfulness of it likewise, what is there left to argue?

The merchants having realized that argument, expostulation and entreaty are alike useless, they have fallen back to the point at which they should have begun. They see, now, that the way to fight a railroad successfully is to fight it *with* another railroad. By constructing a line but forty miles in length they can make connections with other lines that will give them independent access to Chicago and the West. To see that that connecting link is built and to help build it with their means, is their present available remedy. Discrimination will cease when that competing line is opened, and the merchants will then be masters of the situation.

There are, we are told, two lines open by which this connection can be made. We say nothing as to which of these two should be taken. That is a question for our commercial men to determine for themselves. But they must take one or the other, if they expect to be able to accomplish anything. The essential point is to make certain the construction of a rival through line; and that point once attained, the main difficulty will be overcome. The railroads which now turn a deaf ear to the press and to the protests of the entire community, will become alive and alert when they find they are to have a competitor. The attitudes of the two parties will then become completely reversed.

But we will be asked, is this the *only* remedy? It is, in our judgment, the only *present* remedy. The constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States is, if properly and wisely exercised, another remedy; but the experience of the past seven months has shown how utterly useless it is to depend, for such relief, upon a Congress constituted as this one is. With two members of Congress from this county, both of whom are profuse and voluminous in their promises of hostility to railroad impositions, what has been done? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Both of these *promising* members of ours belong to the majority in that body; yet both together have not accomplished one practical result. The sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce has been "investigating" the question for seven months, and for what? For proof to establish the fact that there *is* such a thing as discrimination, when every one knows that to be undisputed and indisputable. Seven moths lost in finding out what everybody already knew, and no practical measure devised to prevent an acknowledged wrong! That is all the merchants have got from Congress, and that is all they ever will get from any Congress constituted as this one is. A Republican Congress might do better but a Republican Congress is not to be secured by sending Democrats from Republican districts. Nor, we may add, will legislation against discrimination ever be obtained by re-electing men who have spent more than half a year in a useless preliminary inquiry. *This* Congress does not want to prevent discrimination; and no one knows this better than do Messrs. COCHRAN and HOPKINS.

That Congressional relief will come, some day, may be regarded as reasonably certain; but the constitutionality of such relief will be fiercely disputed, and any act that may be passed will be tied up for years in the courts. The vastness of the interests involved will render that legal delay unavoidable. In the meantime, the merchants can best protect themselves by securing a competing line, and retaining the control of it within their own hands.

We were glad, therefore, to see the step taken which was taken on Monday, by the Chamber of Commerce and now the leading merchants have got down to practical work they can rely upon our co-operation with them in any practical measure they may undertake.

NEWS of a great battle in the Indian country may be expected at almost any time. While the Sioux have been the terror of all the other Indians, and of the whites, the present is their first general campaign against United States troops. It is also well known that while all other tribes in this country are gradually, or even rapidly disappearing, the Sioux are as vigorous, perhaps as numerous and mighty, as when first met by an advancing civilization. They have retained as have no others their savage life and murderous intent. As warriors, they have no equals among the Indians. They occupy one of the richest sections of this country, alike in mineral resources, in the variety of its game, and in agricultural productiveness. There are hundreds of immigrants who are but temporarily located along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, having the intention of going into that section as soon as it is opened and made, at least, comparatively safe for settlers. The Sioux know the value of the region, however, and have determined, at all hazards, to hold to and free it from invaders. For months, perhaps for years, they have been preparing for the blow now struck. They have been arming themselves until perhaps no troops on earth are better equipped, while none can use the rifle to better advantage. They are a nation of born fighters. Their fierce resolution, their splendid outfit, their strategic instincts, make them no easy foes to conquer. With such a people, the question is, what is to be done? They have made full preparations, and mean to strike effectively. If CROOK and TERRY should be defeated, the next attack will probably be on the miners in the Black Hills, and afterwards upon the herdsmen within the Sioux reservation, which extends within three or four miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. The savages hope thereby to intimidate adventurers, and henceforth remain undisturbed in their primitive and normal savage life. They have not treated with the Government, nor will they, though they have received supplies. They have construed the kindness of the Government into cowardice, and must be otherwise educated, if neighboring whites would be made safe.

TILDEN has at length filed his answer in the United States District Court of New York city to the sworn accusation that he stole $284,000 from the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railway. The facts are briefly these: In 1862, when all good men were doing what they could to save the Union from destruction, TILDEN was going through the West seeking what railroads he might devour. He was employed by the Alton road to reorganize it, and received $20,000 for his services. This did not satisfy his greed. With four others he became a member of the Purchasing Committee, and secured control of the road, closing against inspection the list of voting bondholders, so as to render it impossible to oust him from office. Subsequently it was discovered that $284,000 of the bonds were afloat, over and above the amount authorized. As the bonds were negotiable, it took a long while to detect the transaction, and suit has now been brought against TILDEN and his associate for the swindle. The answer, which was filed on Monday, comprises 496 legal folios, filling 194 octavo pages of printed matter, and deals verbosely in glittering generalities, and a legal denial of all the charges made against him. Mr. GARRISON, who was President of the road at the time TILDEN was called in, says:

In 1857 I picked up this road—the Terre Haute Alton and St. Louis Railroad—a waif. Its men had not been paid for five months. For protection against executions its fuel was paid for as it was delivered upon the engines. I carried it alone for six months, and indorsed for it personally in all, including renewals, to the amount of $500,000. I gave it all my time and all my abilities, and after four years I delivered it up worth $6,000,000. Five thousand dollars a year, without any commissions for indorsing, was all I was paid—all I demanded; but, if there is any such merit in service as asserted, *and if Mr. Tilden, or the Purchasing Committee were entitled to steal* $200,000 *or* $300,000 *of bonds*, then I claim it was my honest right to have stolen the railroad itself.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Mendota in that State, recals a significant and interesting reminiscence of the dark days of 1861, immediately preceding the outbreak of the rebellion. In a Democratic State Convention held at Albany, New York, January 31, 1861, TILDEN occupied the platform as one of the Vice Presidents of the convention, giving his approval and sanction to its proceedings and to the speeches there made in denunciation of the policy of attempting to preserve the Union by a forcible resistance to secession. HORATIO SEYMOUR characterized such a contest on the part of the North as "inglorious warfare," predicted the defeat of the Union arms, and spoke of coercion by the North as no less revolutionary than secession by the South, and JAMES S. THAYER made an incendiary speech full of encouragement to the Southern Democrats to presevere in the secession movement, promising them the assistance of their Northern allies in the shape of a revolution of force to be inaugurated *at home*, in case the newly elected Republican Administration should carry out its declared policy of preventing a disruption of the Union by forcible means if necessary. This was the greeting the New York Democrats sent to their brethren in the South at a time when it was in their power to restrain the secession movement, and in this greeting TILDEN fully concurred. This is the man that now asks the suffrages of patriotic and decent people for the highest place in their gift: the familiar of TWEED, CONOLLY and GENET, the father of the Credit Mobilier inquity, which stole its millions from the people, and the man who acted as Vice President of the most shamefully disloyal State convention ever held north of MASON and DIXON'S line!

EX-GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, thus writes to the New York *Tribune* upon the silver question:

One of your correspondents lays great stress upon the consideration that the adoption of the silver dollar as a standard at its present value, and making it a legal tender, would impair the obligation of contracts, which, he says, the Government has no right to do. What, then, does he think of the course of the Government in making paper without any intrinsic value a legal tender in the payment of individual debts? a measure which the Supreme Court of the United States (as I conceive, most erroneously and arbitrarily) has pronounced in accordance with the Constitution.

If we were not pledged to resumption of specie payments, there is no intelligent creditor who would not prefer that the legal tender quality should be conferred on silver rather than on paper. There is no limit to the possible depreciation of paper money, whereas silver is not likely to fall still lower in price, but on the suspension of specie payments, and the institution of fractional currency for coins less than a dollar, it would probably not have reached its present depression in price, which is, no doubt, in some degree artificial. I am not a capitalist, but I am a creditor; and I do not hesitate to say that I would gladly accept silver as a legal tender, if the act of Congress conferring that quality on Government paper were repealed—thus taking the chances of an appreciation of the former and of a further decline in the latter.

THE business of holding inquests on Western railroads and gobbling up the hard earnings of individuals, towns and counties in that section has been a profitable one to TILDEN, and now it seems that a whole of the proceeds is to be used in corrupting the franchise and debauching the people, for the purpose, if possible, of elevating the crafty railroad wrecker to the Presidential chair. The Democrats of Maine have made him believe they can carry the State by a sufficient expenditure of money, and he has sent, or promised to send, a barrel of money to be used in the canvass. He evidently knows little about the voters of the Pine Tree State, however. They are not for sale like his New York constituents.

PERSONAL.

George Smith, the assyriologist, has discovered on the Euphrates what he believes to be the site of Carchemish, the capital of the Hittites, a city which promises to yield us interesting and important remains as Nineveh itself.

Mrs. Sherman, of Derby, Conn., whose confession of her crimes in poisoning three husbands and several children created a good deal of excitement some years ago, and who was sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for life, is expected to live but a few days. She has been in prison for five years.

Sir Redmond Barry, who is now residing in Philadelphia, has been re-elected as Chancellor, and Dr. Brownless as Vice Chancellor of the Melbourne University for the ensuing year. This is the twenty-fourth time Sir Redmond Barry has been elected Chancellor, and the twentieth occasion on which Dr. Brownless has been elected Vice Chancellor.

It is understood that Commodore Vanderbilt has made arrangements for the execution of a great scheme of charity, intended to benefit workingmen. It is reported that he intends to have built a village of dwelling houses on Staten Island which are to be rented at the lowest rates possible to deserving workingmen. A chemical factory will give rapid and economical transit to the new village.

Two little facts dovetail in very pleasantly with the nomination of General Harrison for the Centennial Governor of Indiana. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in Congress on the 4th of July, and reported the Declaration of Independence from the mace, and his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was the first Governor of Indiana Territory. He was appointed in 1801, the Territory at that time embracing the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Mrs. Mary Putnam Jacobi, a gifted lady physician of New York, is fast gaining celebrity. She has now won the prize of $200 offered by the Medical Committee appointed at Harvard University for the best dissertation on the subject for 1876. A New York correspondent says of her: "She is a small, brown-haired, gray-eyed woman, active in movement, but quiet and reserved in manner, and with nothing in her appearance to indicate the singular strength and vigor of her intellect and character. She is an absolutely honest and truthful woman, with no sham and nonsense about her. She is methodical, what George Eliot is as a novelist—searching, analytical, somewhat pitiless, perhaps, especially to pretenders."

Lord William Pitt Lennox, of England, is seeking to obtain invitations to lecture on the following terms: Institutions in the north or the south, from one guinea and a half to two guineas and a half; country institutions, from three to eight guineas, according to distance. It is said that the old sportsman lectures because he is poor. He is seventy-seven years of age. William Pitt stood godfather to him, and he was on the staff of Wellington at Waterloo. He has written more than a dozen books, chiefly novels and books of sporting anecdotes and reminiscence. The subjects of his lectures are "Personal Reminiscences of Wellington," "The Late Prince Consort," "Theodore Hook," "Locomotion; or, how people traveled from the days of Charles II. to Victoria I.," "Our National Music," "Anecdotes of Dogs," "Physical Education."

APROPOS of the current silver discussion, here are some interesting facts pertaining to the early coinage of the country: Of the gold coinage of 1804, about $11,000 was the product of virgin gold from Cabarras county, N. C., and, from that time to 1827, all the gold in this country was obtained from that State, amounting to $110,000. The gold mines in Rowan county were, at one time, "the richest in the Atlantic States," and yielded about $200,000 annually. A bar of silver from one of the mines in Davidson county, N. C., in the New York exhibition in 1853-4, is said to have been the first smelted from the ores in the United States. The copious yield of gold" by the mines of the Southern States induced Congress, in 1838, to establish three mints, one at Charlotte, N. C., one at Dahlonega, Ga., and one at New Orleans, the first two to be for coin only. The dies for the first coinage of money in this country were made by a Massachusetts mechanic in 1652, and the money was coined by John Hull, on whose estate the "Mint Hawse" stood, and Robert Sanderson, of Boston.

The strange question once put to Fred. Douglass by Sojourner Truth was long since made publick. Now it appears that when, after talking of the horrors of slavery she doubtingly said: "Frederick, is God dead?" he replied, "No, God is not dead, and because God is not dead slavery can only end in blood."

The hard times have seriously affected the profits of publishing agricultural and other weekly newspapers.

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Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities		867,622 23
Banking House		30,000 00
Real Estate		63,497 32
		$1,092,106 55
Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00	
Contingent Account	83,000 00	
Premium and Interest	36,474 48	
Deposit Account	693,170 87	
Dividends Unpaid	1,455 00	
	$1,092,100 55	

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } S. S.
County of Allegheny, }
Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.
WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. ELLIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable *suggestions* as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every obligation of the publisher, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commission being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly cov

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 8, 1876.

The course of business among the banks was quiet and steady to-day, the average volume of transactions being experienced with everything moving rather sluggishly in the accustomed grooves. The discount market was quiet and easy. One or two banks reported a slight increase in the offerings of prime commercial paper, but as a general rule the loanable funds were in excess of requirements. Rates were easy and quotably unchanged at 6 per cent. for loan on prime collaterals; 6@7 per cent. for the best gilt edged commercial paper; 7@8 per cent. in the regular routine of business at the banks to their customers. A moderate amount of checking and depositing was done for the season. In local stocks and securities there is nothing especially new to report. There is a fair investment demand for sound dividend paying stocks, but no sale at all for speculative or uncertain securities. At the auction sale of stocks at J. D. Bailey's auction rooms this evening, there were some fair bids for stocks offered, but none being up to the limit fixed by sellers no sales were effected. We note recent sales of stock of the Allegheny Gas Company at $36 00, and of the Iron City National Bank at $89 50. Among the stock movements in New York we note an advance on Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago first mortgages, 121 being quoted this week. At Philadelphia we note transactions in Oil Creek first mortgages at 85.

—A very important item of the present situation with reference to the relations of our currency to gold is the fact that the stock of gold in the United States Treasury is now lower than at any time since 1869. The New York *Bulletin* in a very timely article on this subject prints the following table showing the amount of coin in the Treasury, the gold certificates outstanding and the coin owned by the Government, on the 1st of August, from 1869 to the present time:

Aug. 1.	Coin balance.	Coin certif's. outstanding.	Coin owned by Govt.
1869.....	$103,100,000	$36,700,000	$99,400,000
1870.....	102,900,000	58,800,000	94,100,000
1871.....	85,700,000	10,300,000	61,200,000
1872.....	69,300,000	31,700,000	37,600,000
1873.....	87,200,000	41,500,000	42,700,000
1874.....	71,100,000	29,100,000	42,000,000
1875.....	68,900,000	22,700,000	36,200,000
1876.....	59,800,000	29,300,000	30,500,000

In addition to the decrease shown above, of $36,000,000 in the stock of coin owned by the Government, there is included in the present stock $8,000,000 of silver; so that only $22,500,000 gold is owned by the Government, or about one-third of its stock in 1869. It is also a fair presumption, from the decrease in coin certificates, that the entire stock of gold in the country has decreased in like proportion. Another important feature is the decrease in the amount of gold owned by the Treasury of over $16,000,000 in the last year. This does not make a very encouraging record for the retention of gold payments after 1879, and that view might be used with some effect by the anti-resumptionists. The *Bulletin*, however, applies the argument in another way, as follows:

Now, if our gold is leaving us at this rate during a year when our exports exceeded our imports by $120,000,000—being the trade balance for 1875-6—and when silver remains demonetized, it becomes a very important question what would be the condition of our stock of gold in the event of silver being made an unlimited legal tender, as is now proposed in Congress? The whole stock would be transferred to Europe within less than two years. But even if the bonanza bills should be defeated, the amount of silver to be procured for the completion of the subsidiary coinage of $50,000,000 will necessarily force out of the country a further large amount of gold. We have seen what the effect of the new provisions metal has occurred under the procurement of at least $2,000,000 of silver for coinage: it cannot be diffused without the same effect of withholding from export the $30,000,000 more required to complete the already authorized coinage.

—The Boston *Advertiser* reports the financial situation there as follows:

For the last week capital has been accumulating, and is now more than ever ready for use, and rates, where the security is unquestioned, somewhat lower than before. An increased activity in the trade in cotton and sugar produced a supply of paper, but it was quickly absorbed without much sensible effect on the market, so eager are lenders to find any safe means to make use of their idle funds. In the market for mercantile paper of the best standing, three to four per cent. is the rate, the lower rate only on acceptances maturing in about sixty days. Trade paper of New York indorsements averaging ninety days, sells at ¾ to 1 per cent. Long dates are not considered as desirable, and as a rule command a higher rate of interest. Call loans are freely offered at 3 per cent to banks, and have a general range of from 3 to 4 p r cent. Clearing House balances go begging at 1¾ per cent. The gross clearings for the week were $74,253,738 29, and the balances $627,160 12.

—Speaking of the case in the London market the *Economist* says: "We have heard a person whose experience extends over more than fifty years say that he never new money so cheap as it is this week. The common rate at call is ¾ per cent, though we do not think that as long as we have ourselves known the market, which is some years, though not so many as fifty, that rate was ever before less than 1. The London and Westminster Bank company set the example in the new rule, 1¼ less than the bank rates, or now ¾ per cent.—certainly the least rate of interest we have ever known where any was given at all. Consols, as was natural, have shared the effect, and have been since the beginning of the month as much as 2 3-16. How long this extreme cheapness will continue it is difficult to say, but it will be difficult to prevent gold from being sent here in large quantities.

—The Philadelphia bank statement for the past week shows few changes of marked importance. The following are the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last week	This week
Capital.....	$16,665,000	$16,665,000
Loans.....	60,203,613	60,191,613
Specie.....	700,835	719,754
Reserve.....	17,981,462	17,983,102
National bank notes.....	2,669,017	1,675,529
Due from banks.....	3,585,261	3,553,421
Due to banks.....	11,550,262	11,550,262
Deposits.....	40,537,091	40,343,997
Circulation.....	10,127,016	10,134,997
Clearings.....	33,998,812	41,940,365
Balances.....	4,116,651	5,766,588

—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he will receive sealed proposals up to noon on the 12th inst. for $2,160,000 of the new five per cents of 1881, the proceeds to be devoted to the settlement of the claims of the Alabama Claims Commission. The notice is similar in its terms to that issued by Secretary Bristow on April 12 last. The bonds to be sold are both coupon and registered, and the bids must be for lots of at least $500,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 8, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold.....	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120⅜	120⅝	....	....	120⅝	....
5-20's, 1865.....	116¾	116¾	....	....	116¾	....
5-20's, 1865, registered	115¾	115¾	....	....	115¾	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	119¾	....	....	119¾	....
5-20's, 1867.....	119¾	119¾	....	....	119¾	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	121¼	121¼	....	....	121¼	....
5-20's, 1868.....	121¼	121¼	....	....	121¼	....
10-40's.....coupons	115¾	115¾	....	....	115¾	....
10-40's.....registered	115¾	115¾	....	....	115¾	....
Currency 6's.....	126¾	126¾	....	....	126¾	....
New 4½ cents.....	107¼	107¼	....	....	107¼	....
Western Union Tel.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Quick-silver.....	11	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail.....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Panama.....	126	....	....	....	126	....
Adams Express.....	114	....	....	....	114	....
Wells-Fargo Express	58¾	....	....	....	58¾	....
American Express....	52½	....	....	....	....	....
United States Ex....	67	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central....	105⅝	....	....	....	105⅝	....
Erie.....	19¾	....	....	....	19¾	....
Michigan Central....	40¾	40¾	....	....	40¾	....
Michigan Southern....	53¾	53¾	....	....	53¾	53¾
Illinois Central.....	87	....	....	....	87	....
Cleveland & Pitts....	99¾	....	99¾	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	38¾	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred.....	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Rock Island.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul common....	38¾	....	....	....	38¾	....
Do. preferred.....	68¾	68¾	....	....	68¾	....
Wabash, common....	9	....	....	....	9	....
Fort Wayne.....	102¾	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi..	25	....	....	....	25	....
Col. & Pacific.....	35	....	....	....	35	....
Hannibal.....	14	13¾	....	....	14	....
Hannibal & St. Jos.	2	....	....	....	2	....
Atlantic & Pacific pd	14	....	....	....	14	....
Iron Mountain.....	14¾	....	....	....	14¾	....
C. C. & I. C.....	20	....	....	....	20	....
Missouri Pacific.....	2	....	....	....	2	....
South Carolina, Apr	32	....	....	....	32	....
South Carolina, July	32	....	....	....	32	....
Missouri 6's.....	106	....	....	....	106	....

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Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..	50¾	50⅝	....
Reading.....	44¾	44¾	....
United Cos. of N. J....	104¾	105	....
Lehigh Valley.....	....	....	56½
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101	101¾	....
Central Transportation	45¾	46	....
Empire Transportation	50	....	....
Pa., L. & St. L., lst m.	....	85½	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

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STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm and in some cases higher. The largest business was in Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds, which advanced to 80¾, due in gold selling up to 103; Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking fund rose to 90¾, Union Pacific firsts to 105¾, land grants to to 104¾ and Michigan Central sinking fund to 104. State securities quiet. Stock speculation was somewhat irregular but in the main higher. The market generally was quiet, but a few of the leading shares were active and dealings attended with some excitement. The great feature of the day was New Jersey Central, which opened at 92, fell off to 50¾, and advancing of short contracts, especially when the rate for borrowing worth 1-64¾ per cent, per diem bears subsided the price fell to 49 and there was less activity and excitement. The closing price was 61¾. Rock Island was more active Mail exceptionally strong. Transactions about 75,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,000 Western Union, 18,000 Rock Island, 3,000 Central, 5,000 New Jersey Central and 3,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph.....	70¾
Quicksilver.....	11
Do. preferred.....	14
Pacific Mail.....	24¾
Mariposa.....	6¾
Do. preferred.....	13
Adams Express.....	114
Wells-Fargo Ex.....	58¾
American Ex.....	52½
U. S. Express.....	67
New York Central.....	105¾
Erie.....	19¾
Do. preferred.....	39
Harlem.....	137¾
Michigan Central.....	40¾
Do. preferred.....	53¾
Illinois Central.....	87
Cleveland & Pittsburg	99¾
Chicago & Northwest	38¾
Do. preferred.....	68¾
Rock Island.....	105¾
St. Paul common.....	38¾
Do. preferred.....	68¾
Fort Wayne.....	102¾
Ohio & Mississippi..	25
Col. & Pacific.....	35
Hannibal & St. Jos..	2
Atlantic & Pacific pd	14
Iron Mountain.....	14¾
C. C. & I. C.....	20
Missouri Pacific.....	2
South Carolina, Apr..	32
South Carolina, July	32
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Tennessee, old.....	44¾
Tennessee, new.....	44¾
Virginia, new.....	27¾
Virginia, consols.....	27¾
United States bonds—5-20's, 1865.....	116
5-20's, 1865, registered	115¾
5-20's, 1867.....	119¾
5-20's, 1868.....	121¼
Atlantic & Pacific pd	14
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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

THE COMMERCIAL AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of the COMMERCIAL, daily, by news agents through Camp Anthony Wayne, during the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, on the arrival of the Day Express from the West, at 7:20 P. M. The paper can also be had at the news stands of Messrs. Riley & Sargent, at the Centennial Depot.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 36, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 8, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	—WIND.— Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 123	70	90	N.W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	30 053	84	40	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30 051	74	51	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer ..30.020 Highest thermom .. 86
Mean thermom.. .. 75.5 Lowest thermom .. 68.5

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Distinguished Arrivals.

The following party of foreigners arrived in the city yesterday and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel: J. F. Andresen, Inspector for Danish Government in furniture works; P. Hansey, Inspector in carpenter and building works; C. V. Schroeder, Inspector in Agricultural machinery; A. G. F. Noerholm, sewing machinery; Mr. Joseph Johnson, Denmark.

A Pauper Cuts His Throat.

Yesterday, about noon, John Rogers, an inmate of the Allegheny City Home, was found in a corn crib, in the rear of the Home, with his throat cut. Dr. Smith, physician to the Home, attended the injured man, who is in a dangerous condition and will probably die. Rogers is a shoemaker, and has been an inmate of the Home several years. He has of late developed symptoms of insanity.

Killed on the Railroad.

A special dispatch from Princeton, Indiana, to a Chicago paper, dated 6th inst., says: A tramp was found dead near the track of the Fort Wayne Road to-day, with both legs cut off above the knees. A paper was found in his vest pocket on which was written, "My address is James Burton, Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania." It is supposed he was stealing a ride on a freight, fell asleep and fell under the cars. A telegram has been sent to Sharpsburg inquiring for his friends.

Fashionable Wedding.

There was quite a stir among the fashionables of our colored population last evening, the occasion being the marriage of the daughter of Rev. H. Marshall, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist church (colored,) to Mr. Henry Winger, an elder in the church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. W. Pearson, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, at the Ebenezer Church, Forbes street. There was a very large attendance of spectators, and the happy couple were warmly congratulated at the conclusion of the ceremony by many friends.

A New Gas Well.

Five miles above Kittaning, Armstrong county, at the mouth of Bear creek, the Midland Oil and Mining Company are boring an oil well at the distance of 1,008 feet. They have struck a vein of gas sufficient to fill a fourinch gas pipe; the blaze of the gas burned extends some twenty or thirty feet and it is thought that it will furnish an abundant supply of fuel for the Kittaning rolling mills which are owned by Meredith, Yetzel & Co. This mill has been idle about two years. If the gas will yield as well as expected—and there is every reason to do it—the managers of the rolling mill will, it is said, start up in a short time, giving employment to nearly two hundred men.

Information Wanted.

Chief Hartzel yesterday received a letter from Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, inquiring for relatives of Joseph D. Richey, formerly a resident of this city, and whose parents are supposed to be here. The writer of the letter is James Richey, Deputy Sheriff of Knox county, but not a relative of J. D. Richey. He states that Richey suddenly disappeared in December or January last, and has not been heard from until one Sunday in May, when his dead body was found in the timber, four miles west of Abingdon. Two bullet holes were found in his head, and it was supposed that he had been murdered. Suspicion rested on a man who had fled, and the city authorities offered a reward of $500 for his arrest. Deputy Sheriff Richey says he has the trunk pictures and other articles belonging to the deceased, and if his friends can be discovered he will give the things to them. In a postscript he states that a man suspected of the murder has been tried and sent to the penitentiary for theft, but that he will be tried for his murder as soon as the evidence can be secured.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports sixty deaths in the city last week from the following causes:

Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; remittent fever, 1; diptheria, 1; cholera, 1; cholerae diarrhœa, 1; erysipelas, 1; rheumatism, 1; cancer of breast, 1; scrofula, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; miliary tuberculosis, 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; haenoptysis, 1; encephalitis; 3; meningitis, 2; softening of the brain, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; infantile convulsions, 2; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; teething, 4; dysentery, 2; hemorrhoids, 1; diarrhœa, 6; peritonitis, 1; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; heart (disease not specified), 1; hæmorrhagic bronitis, 1; premature birth, 2; old age, 4; debility, 4; asphyxia, 1; from drowning, 2; run over by railroad cars, 1; run over by street car, 1; run over by wagon, 1. Total, 60.

White, males 29; females, 29; colored, two. Married, males 9; females, 9; single, 40; widows, 2. Total, 60.

Under one year of age, 21, from 1 to 2 years, 11; from 2 to 5 years, 4; from 5 to 10 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 4; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 7; from 60 to 70 years, 1; from 70 to 80 years, 7. Total, 60.

Of these there were only three cases of small-pox reported during the week.

The Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphan School.

The annual examination of this school, under the care of Dr. W. G. Taylor, in the absence of Dr. Wickersham, was conducted by Mr. B. Franklin, County Superintendent, who reports as follows:

"The examination was most highly creditable to the Principal, teachers and all concerned in the various departments. We felt bound, in all honesty, after a most rigid examination that could not have been prepared for, to give them No. 1 in every class but two classes in reading. Two things are remarkable in this school work, viz: Their extraordinary progress and their thoroughness. These show great labor, and discipline of the highest order. The lowest figures being one grade during the year, and more than half the school making two grades, the average being over one and a half grades with the thoroughness shown in the figures recorded, and made a part of this report. Much of this is due to the fact that Dr. Taylor has, for so many years, retained the services of Professor Piersol, Messrs. Taylors and Kreyer. The same progress and improvement appears in all the departments, as is shown in figures below. The children all looked healthy, happy and in the enjoyment of as much freedom as is consistent with their highest development. In examination they were prompt and eager to answer. The classes of algebra, philosophy and history were remarkable. The first grade could not be surpassed."

Allegheny Finance Committee.

The committee held a regular meeting last evening, Mr. Voegtly in the chair.

The Controller submitted the monthly statement of the accounts of the city officers, showing balances due August 1, as follows: City Engineer, $125; Weighmaster Second ward scales, $428 52; Health Officer, $46; Bark Measurer, $33 67; Wharfmaster Western district, $19 47; Wharfmaster Eastern district, $50 32. Total, $702 98. Due from collectors of delinquent taxes, $53,-247 66.

A number of tax exonerations were allowed, and erroneously collected taxes ordered to be refunded.

An ordinance for refunding part of the cost of grading Rolla street was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, Biber and Knox.

A resolution exonerating Jesse Sutton from payment of assessment for Ravine street sewer was considered and its passage by Councils recommended.

A resolution was adopted urging the sub-committee appointed to make a division of property for taxable purposes to attend to their duties and report without further delay.

The Treasurer's pay roll for July, amounting to $575, was approved.

The bill of Knap's Battery, for firing salute on the Fourth of July, was presented and ordered to be paid. The bill is itemized as follows: Powder, $45; primers, $10; horses for hauling guns, $40. Total, $95.

It was decided to hold a special meeting to consider the ordinance fixing the salaries of officers for next year.

The committee appointed to prepare a draft of an act of Assembly for dividing the property in the city for taxable purposes was directed to prepare such ordinances as may be necessary to conform to the law which provides that Councils shall hereafter organize in April instead of January.

Adjourned.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Congressional, Legislative and County Nominations—The Resolutions, Etc.

The Democracy of Allegheny county held their nominating conventions yesterday, for the purpose of choosing candidates for Congress, for the Legislature and for the several offices to be filled in November. There were eleven conventions—one county, (the delegates from which also nominated candidates for Congress,) four Senatorial and six Legislative.

The County Convention

was held at Lafayette Hall, and was presided over by John H. Bailey, Esq. After the preliminary business had been transacted, Hon. James H. Hopkins and Hon. A. G. Cochran were unanimously renominated as candidates for Congress in their respective districts—the delegates not separating for the purpose, as that formality was deemed useless. The following committee of three from each Congressional district, on resolutions was now appointed: J. H. Callahan, Thomas J. Keenan, Malcolm Hay, C. O'Donnell, P. J. Jacobs and J. McKelvy.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Nominations being now declared in order, the following names were suggested:

Jury Commissioner—Joseph Stolzely, William P. Bedell, R. Koenig, F. J. McGuire, John Rodgers, F. McMunn, William Nicholson, Charles Bryson, J. C. Bryant.

County Treasurer—Francis T. Plunkett, Samuel Cooley.

Coroner—L. J. Booker, P. A. Battigan, W. H. Burke, J. J. Flannery, John S. Kennedy.

Prothonotary—Ike Bausman, Captain John Birmingham, Henry Large, Jr.

Director of the Poor—Henry Beltzhoover, Joseph Hart, George W. Bayard.

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the report of the Committee on resolutions was received and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Allegheny county, believing that the time has come when the government of the people and for the people, should again pass into the hands of the people, and that there should be a return to the principles of Jefferson, in the civil service of the government; heartily endorsing the declaration of sound principles made by the St. Louis Convention and pledging our most earnest and cordial support to the nominees of that Convention, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, who, not only promise reform, but show how reform is to be effected, and whose letters of acceptance indicate a purpose and policy, which all citizens can approve, and declare as follows:

1. Adhering to the doctrine that the tariff is a question of economy and not of partisanship, and one for the determination of the people in the Congressional districts, we affirm our steadfast belief in the wisdom and justice of protection to American industries.

2. We are always hostile to monopolies and always in favor of fair play and equal rights, we declare against all discriminations, favoritism and exorbitant charges by railroad companies and other carriers, which have been the cause of much of the depression in trade, bankruptcy low prices of labor and the general distress which afflict this community.

3. We denounce the folly and the fraud of the forced Resumption act, passed as a partizan measure by party means; and we thank the Democratic House of Representatives that to far as it can do, it has lifted this threatening cloud from our business horizon, and brightened our business future.

4. We denounce the profligacy, corruption and imbecility everywhere manifest in the National Administration; and never checked or punished except by a few officers who have suffered removal for their efforts to secure an honest enforcement of the laws.

5. We denounce the rule of Rings in this State, county and city which plunder, misgovern and pile up taxes until they amount to a practical confiscation of property, regardless of all protests and suffering; and we call upon all good men to help lift the burdens which have been imposed upon the people by driving out of power the spoilers and plunderers.

6. We denounce all lawlessness and disorder everywhere, South or North: we assert that all persons guilty of violence or crime should be speedily and severely punished and we favor a restoration of good government, wisely, economically and honestly administered for all parts of our common country.

7. We heartily endorse and approve the course of the representatives in Congress from this county, Hon. James H. Hopkins and Hon. A. G. Cochran, in their efforts for the benefit and relief of this community. We thank them for their endeavors to prevent the destruction of our business by unjust discriminations against the interests of this locality, and we commend their support of the repeal of the futile, injurious and partisan act for forced resumption, and we pledge to them our zealous and united exertions for their re-election to the positions they have so well filled.

8. We endorse and pledge our hearty support to the ticket this day nominated in the several Democratic Convention of this county.

THE BALLOTING.

A ballot was then taken on the candidates named, and resulted as follows:

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Stokely	33	Nicholson	7
Bedell	89	McMunn	39
Koenig	5	Bryant	0
McGuire	15	Bryant	22
Rodgers	15	Feld	11

No choice, for want of a majority.

PROTHONOTARY.

Mr. Large having withdrawn during the ballot, Captain Birmingham was nominated by acclamation.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Beltzhoover	72	Hart	25
Byerly			

Mr. Beltzhoover having received a majority of all the votes cast, he was nominated.

CORONER.

L. J. Booker	127	Rattigan	37
Burke	2	Flannery	58
Kennedy	18		

Mr. Booker having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared nominated.

TREASURER.

Cooley	129	Plunkett	117

There being no choice for Jury Commissioner, a second ballot was ordered, which resulted in the nomination of W. Pitt Bedell.

The Convention then adjourned.

Senatorial Nominations.

FORTY SECOND DISTRICT.

The Forty-second district convention was called to order by Hon. John Swan. Mr. Morrison Foster presided.

Captain Jehu P. Smith was nominated for the State Senate by acclamation.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The Forty-third district convention was called to order by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, and Joseph R. Hunter was permanent chairman.

The nominations of a candidate for State Senate being next in order, the following were named: John M. Irwin, Captain James McDonald, John H. Bailey, T. J. Jack.

A ballot was then taken with the following result:

Irwin	19	Bailey	3
McDonald	9	Jack	3

Before the result was announced the names of John H. Bailey, Esq., and Thomas J. Jack were withdrawn, and the adherents changed their votes to the remaining candidates.

The ballot was finally announced as follows:

Irwin	22	Jack	3
McDonald	11		

The nomination of Mr. John M. Irwin was made unanimous.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Christopher Magee, Esq., called order in this body, and Thomas Donnelly presided.

The following nominations were made: John B. Guthrie, B. C. Sawyer, John Routh.

Delegates announced the withdrawal of Messrs. Routh and Guthrie, but objection was made that no written authorizations were presented. It was therefore decided to retain their names on the list of nominees.

The vote was taken *viva voce*, and the result, Mr. Guthrie having been withdrawn early in the ballot, announced:

B. C. Sawyer	38	John Routh	32

The Hon. B. C. Sawyer, having received a majority, was declared nominated.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. John Murray called time at this convention, and Patrick Foley wielded the gavel.

A lengthy squabble ensued between the Wood and Patterson delegates, on the question of contested seats, which was finally settled by a committee.

The names of Messrs. James W. Patterson and Dr. Wood were then proposed for the offices of Senator, and the nominations were, on motion, closed. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Dr. E. A. Wood	29		
James W. Patterson	42		

Mr. Patterson was declared the nominee, and the convention then adjourned.

Legislative Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The convention for the First Legislative district, composed of Allegheny City, met last evening in the Allegheny Common Council Chamber. W. Pitt Beadell was elected Chairman, and Messrs. J. S. Miller, S. Pauline and P. N. Hays Secretaries.

The following names were proposed for the Legislature, three candidates to be nominated. The number of votes received by each on the first and only ballot is given with the name: Samuel R. Stewart, of the Fifth ward, 23; John J. McDermott, of the Fourth ward, 27; W. S. Reno, of the Eleventh ward, 20; Joseph H. Elton, 16; S. C. Trauerman, 8; G. M. D. Knox, 8.

Messrs. Stewart, McDermott and Reno, each having received a majority of the votes, were declared the nominees.

SECOND DISTRICT.

This convention, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of this city, and containing twenty-one delegates, met last evening in the Common Council chamber, City Hall. M. F. Cassiday, Esq., of the First ward, was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. H. H. Arnold and James Lynch, Secretaries. There are two representatives from this district and three persons were named for the nominations, viz: Otto Hemold, of the Sixth ward, Joseph Finch, of the Second ward, and J. C. Buffum, of the First ward.

Messrs. Otto Hemold and J. C. Buffum were nominated.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Alderman O'Donnell called order, and Alderman James Cochran presided.

An effort was made to contest two of the districts, but this failing, Mr. John C. Reilly withdrew his name as a candidate, and asked the unanimous selection of Mr. Peter Zern. Mr. Zern was unanimously chosen the candidate for the Legislature from this district.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Uzziah Stewart conducted the preliminary business here, and John C. O'Donnell was elected Permanent Chairman over John A. Hirsh.

The following candidates were named—four to be chosen: J. B. Epping, S. F. Patterson, Joseph Hayes, W. J. Brenneman, P. P. Carr, Chris. Strahley, Bernard Welker.

Mr. Carson declined a nomination peremptorily.

The following is the result of the first ballot:

J. B. Epping	47	P. M. Carr	45
S. F. Patterson	21	Chris. Strahley	45
Joseph Hayes	28	B. Welker	
W. J. Brenneman	41		

Epping, Carr and Strahley were nominated.

A second ballot was had, between Welker and Hayes, and resulted in the former receiving 44 and the latter 22 votes. Mr. Welker was declared nominated.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

John A. Conner, of Plum township, called this body to order, and Wm. McNary, of Penn township, presided.

Jesse R. Sill, Cochran Fleming, John Blunt and Alex. Davis were named as candidates, and the ballot resulted:

Fleming	25	D. Vis	22
Sill	66	Blunt	13

Messrs. Sill and Fleming were duly nominated.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

John W. Sisse officiated at this convention. Nominees having been submitted, a ballot was had, as follows:

S. R. Fife	25	R. Smythe	12
J. Ewing	7	D. S. Williams	2
T. T. McCabe	33	Andrew Large	2

Messrs. Fife and McCabe were declared the nominees, and the convention adjourned.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday—Reports of Committees.

A meeting of the county Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Charles S. Fetterman in the chair and a good attendance of members.

Mr. Waring from the Finance Committee made a report, and at the suggestion of he committee the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no liability shall be incurred except by authority and upon the order of the Committee on Expenditures, and that all sub committees be required to report to said Committee on Expenditures in all cases of proposed expenditures and to obtain the proper order before incurring any liability.

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures be requested to meet twice each week and oftener when necessary, at headquarters and to give notice of such meetings.

Mr. S. P. Fulton from the Committee on Organization reported progress.

Mr. Pentacost reported the work of the Vigilance Committee and urged members of the different wards to assemble and their list of district vigilance committees as soon as possible.

Mr. Jeremy reported active work on the part of the Naturalization Committee. That they now meet every Saturday morning from nine to twelve o'clock and after September 1st they will meet more frequently, while after October 1st the committee will at any time attend to business that may be brought to them.

Mr. Stillwagon and Mr. Byram reported on behalf of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers. Among others who have signified a willingness to visit Pittsburgh during the campaign is Carl Schurz.

Mr. Arpin was to-day relieved of progress from the Committee on Marching and Glee Clubs.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that the next meeting of the committee would be held on the fourth Tuesday, 22d of August and from and after September 1st, every Tuesday.

After the transaction of business not of public interest the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Reppert & Williams filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Robert M. Elliott, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Rule granted, returnable on the 22d inst.

Edward L. Barton, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order made allowing him to amend his schedule.

Huff, Lloyd & Watt, bankrupt, Blair county. Rule to show cause why proceedings should not be stayed until after hearing. Rule continued to the 22d inst.

William Strobel, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain liens presented and referred to Register Harper for examination.

John Spear & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny county. Report of the sale of real estate presented and confirmed nisi to be absolute in ten days if no exceptions be filed.

J. W. Yost, bankrupt, Erie. Petition for discharge presented and order made for hearing on the 5th prox.

Noah H. Pangborn, bankrupt, Beaver county. Report of the sale of real estate discharged of liens presented and confirmed nisi.

M. M. Marquis, bankrupt, Allegheny county. It was ordered that he be discharged from all his debts except such as are by law excepted.

R. F. Martin, bankrupt, Erie. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for a final hearing on the 5th prox.

Robert Fallon, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Referred to Register Harper, on value and number of creditors.

George W. Smith, bankrupt, Erie. Petition for final discharge presented and order for final hearing granted on the 31st inst.

The Political Campaign.

The work of the Republican Executive Committee is proceeding rapidly. The attendance at the meeting yesterday was large, and the reports showed the various committees energetically pushing things.

The sub-Committee on Vigilance and on Organization of the County Republican Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, and transacted routine business. The Committee on Organization passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the several wards, boroughs and townships of this county be and are hereby requested to form clubs in their respective districts, and, when organized, to report to this committee the names and addresses with the names of the officers of the several clubs.

A correspondent sends us the following, at the same time reminding us that Governor Hayes was shot four times during the rebellion:

"*Why who knows Hayes?*" the speaker cried
"Welcome," says Johnney Reb.
"And he knows welcome, too, I guess.
We'll him like the Deb.
I aced him, yes indeed, at war,
I'd liked to seed him dead.
I voted for him four times thar,
With *bullets* aimed at lead."

Sub-committees of the Republican Executive Committee have received letters from a number of country districts giving encouraging reports of the progress of the campaign.

POLE RAISING AT MANSFIELD.

The Republicans of Mansfield borough turned out *en masse* last evening to witness the raising of a Hayes and Wheeler pole one hundred and twenty-five feet high, and hear addresses from able speakers on the political situation. After the pole had been put up amid much enthusiasm a meeting was organized, and able and stirring speeches were made by Captain John Gillilan, Captain Joseph S. Haymaker and Thomas Culbertson.

At the close of the meeting three cheers were given for Hayes and Wheeler and the entire Republican ticket.

The Democratic Nominations

Following is the result of the "day's doings" of the Democracy in the way of nominations.

Prothonotary—Captain John Birmingham.

Treasurer—Samuel Cooley.

Jury Commissioner—William P. Bedell, of Allegheny city.

Coroner—L. J. Booker.

CONGRESS.

Twenty-Second district—James H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh.

Twenty-third district—A. G. Cochran, Allegheny.

STATE SENATE.

Forty-second district—Jehu P. Smith, Allegheny.

Forty-third district—John M. Irwin, Second ward.

Forty-fourth district—B. C. Sawyer, Eighteenth ward.

Forty-fifth district—James W. Patterson, Jr., South Side.

ASSEMBLY.

First district—Samuel R. Stewart, John J. McDermott, W. S. Reno.

Second district—Otto Helmold, Sixth ward, and J. C. Buffum, First ward.

Third district—Peter Zern, Ninth ward.

Fourth district—J. B. Epping, East End; P. M. Carr, C. Strahley and B. Welker.

Fifth district—Jesse R. Sill, Cochran Fleming.

Sixth district—S. R. Fife, P. T. McCabe.

ROSIE KELMORE, aged thirteen years, who has been a domestic in the house of Mr. Weller, Fourth avenue, for several weeks past, left her employer's house Monday night, taking with her a suit of clothes belonging to a daughter of Mr. Weller and a ring valued at fifteen dollars. She was shortly afterward arrested and sent to the Reform School.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Meeting Called but no Quorum—The High School Committee Report against a Division.

Last evening was the time for the regular monthly meeting of the Central Board Education. There were eleven members present when the roll was called by Mr. McKain Secretary *pro tem.* and after the reading of the minutes a recess of a quarter of an hour was taken in the hope that requisite number of members, nineteen, might come in. At the end of that time there were but four additions and on motion an adjournment was had until Friday evening next.

The following reports were on the table awaiting action:

REPORT OF HIGH SCHOOL.

To the Central Board:

The committee having been instructed by the Board to repair the Miller street building for the occupancy of the Commercial Department, proceeded to attend to that duty, but finding the building so much out of repair as to require a large expenditure, we more closely examined the High School building to devise means for increasing its capacity. We have, under all the circumstances in which we have been placed, deemed it advisible to spend money upon our present building as permanent improvements rather than upon the Miller street building, which would be but temporary. We believe that the efficiency of the whole school can be better maintained by keeping all departments in one building as the occupancy of any portion of the building by the janitor is objectionable and as his removal must be accomplished sooner or later, we have deem it advisable to recommend that instead of repairing the Miller street building, as authorized, a four roomed house with cellar be immediately erected on the High School lot for the janitor, and that the apartments now occupied by him be fitted up for school purposes.

Signed by the High School Committee.

FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Balances on hand July 11, 1876	$19,277 49
Receipts of taxes	78,798 89
Total	$97,537 73
Warrants paid since July 11, 1776	5,717 43
	$91,819 30

Summer Reading

W. A. Gilsenfenney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, have just received the latest addition to Gill's select novels, entitled "Heavy Yokes," by Janet H. Hadermann, author of a number of other novels. "Heavy Yokes" is a very pleasantly written love story, or combination of love stories, with a fairly ingenious plot, and the leading characters drawn with considerable skill. While not at all sensational, it possesses an interest sufficiently thrilling to hold the attention of the readers through a seasonable day or longer if the reader has foreseid dalties with the book. William H. Gill & Co., Boston, are the publishers. It is well printed, paper covered, and sells for seventy five cents.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

D. M. JONES, Esq., of SAXTON, Pa., left for Europe, on the 31st ult., on the American line, from Philadelphia.

MISS AMANDA WALKER has been elected a teacher in the Mount Washington Thirty-second ward schools.

DR. W. G. TAYLOR, of the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphan School, left for Philadelphia on Monday, with his family, to see the Centennial.

THE Cincinnati Light Guard, which marched from Porkopolis to Philadelphia, some weeks ago, passed through the city yesterday *en route* to their home.

TEDDY BURR, the boy charged with outraging a little girl in the Ninth Ward, Allegheny, was sent to the Reform School, by Mayor Phillips, yesterday morning.

THE boy Bingey, who fell from the Mount Oliver incline plane, on Monday, receiving serious injuries, is still living, but there is little hope of his recovery.

MARY CORNEELY, charged with malicious mischief in maintaining a disorderly house, was committed for trial yesterday by Alderman James Martin, of Birmingham, Sixteenth ward.

GEORGE W. KELSEY was committed to jail yesterday, by Alderman Gripner of the Fourteenth ward, for trial on a charge of larceny. Alexander Maines is the prosecuting witness.

Two more victims of the moving trains ordinance were Shipman and Francis More were fined one dollar and cost each yesterday morning for jumping on a train while it was in motion.

THE Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils, at their meeting last evening, decided to report an ordinance to Councils for licensing non-resident peddlers. No other busin ss was transacted.

CHARLES GARVIN, residing on River avenue, Allegheny, was reported last night to be dying of tetanus, resulting from injuries which he received about ten days ago by being thrown from a buggy.

OF THE parties charged with interfering with the police on Saturday night last Dennis Doyle and Edward Fitzpatrick were each fined $25. The others were discharged for want of sufficient identification.

ANDREW SEIBERT, driver of an Adams Express wagon, was seized with a fit and fell from his wagon at the West Penn Depot, on Federal street, Allegheny, about 9 o'clock last evening, sustaining a severe cut on his forehead.

WILLIAM BEARD, of East Liberty, made information before Alderman Lowry, yesterday morning, against Joseph Griffiths, charging him with the larceny of two razors and a hat. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

AN alarm of fire was struck from box 71, Allegheny, about three o'clock yesterday morning, caused by a defective flue in a house on Refuge street, Ninth ward. The firemen responded, but found no occasion to make service with their apparatus.

THE charge before Alderman McKelvey, against Mrs. McIntyre for keeping a house of ill repute in the First ward, Allegheny, has been withdrawn by the prosecutor, Mr. Boyle, on condition that the lady vacates the ranche," which she has done.

ON next Saturday evening a race will take place on the Allegheny river from the first street bridge between George Leslie and James McLaughlin, of Sharpsburg, in a working boat; distance two miles, for a purse of $100. This race will start at six o'clock P. M.

A HORSE attached to an ash wagon, driven by an old colored man, ran away on Irwin avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. The wagon collided with a fire plug at North avenue and was badly wrecked, and the driver was thrown out and severely bruised.

MR. SIMON MOESTA, the well known scenic artist, with his assistants, is now engaged in the preparation of new scenery for Messrs. Shiller & Canning, at Library Hall. Mr. Moesta's reputation as a painter is a guarantee that all the appointments in his line will be first-class.

A FEW days since a suspicious looking package was received at the express office in this city, containing a hunting case watch H. S. Fleming maker, No. 58,447, and a ladies' opera glass, with slide and tassels attached. The valuables are supposed to have been stolen, and will be held in the Pittsburgh station for identification.

WE have received from the publisher, James Everdell of No. 302 Broadway, New York, a handsome steel engraving of Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for President. The engraving is six inches and the paper 12x15 inches, suitable for framing. The engraving is excellent and well worth the price asked for it, one dollar.

THE wife of Mr. Tresser, an Allegheny butcher, was thrown from a buggy on Chestnut street, Allegheny, Monday evening, sustaining severe bruises and contusions. She was carried into Kredal's drug store, where restoratives were applied, but more than half an hour elapsed ere she recovered consciousness. The injured lady was subsequently removed to her home, No. 132 East street.

YESTERDAY morning Dennis Buckley employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, while raising a pole on Liberty street, fell from the top of the derrick used in erecting the poles, to the ground below, a distance of about forty feet, striking on the windless block, and receiving very serious injuries. He was taken to the American House, where he has been boarding, and Dr. Shaffer summoned, who found Buckley severely injured.

EDGAR COLLINS, employed at the furnaces of the Cambria Iron Company, near Johnstown, was struck on Monday by a stick of cord wood, which fell a distance of thirty feet from a sling in which it was being lowered from the top of the stack. His skull was crushed, rendering him instantly insensible and resulting in death in about five hours. He was a nephew of Thomas Collins, Superintendent of the works.

CATHARINE THORNTON is charged before a South Side Alderman with cruelty to animals, on oath of Peter Wenzel. It is alleged that a vicious dog belonging to the plaintiff had bitten defendent's child, and that she desired the animal to be handed over to her in order that it might be put out of the way. Wenzel surrendered the "purp" but he alleges that in taking the dog away she used undue cruelty, choking it, etc., wherefore he brings suit. Mrs. Thornton was arrested and was fined $10 and costs, the whole bill amounting to $17 25.

WILLIE AIKEN, aged twelve years, narrowly escaped being drowned in the Allegheny river near Hancock street bridge, Sixth ward, yesterday afternoon. In company with several companions he entered the water, diving off a small flat. After he had disappeared beneath the water some of his companions thoughtlessly pushed the flat over the spot, and when he tried to come up his head came in contact with the bottom of the craft. Upon being rescued he was insensible, but was brought around in a short time.

MR. J. D. BECKER, a Deputy Sealer of Weights and Measures, is very indignant at the treatment he received at the hands of a dealer yesterday. Mr. B. had an aching molar, and applied to the dentist to have it extracted. An anæsthetic was administered, which failed to produce the desired effect, and the dentist proceeded to use ether, contrary to the wish of Mr. B., who resisted, when the tooth extractor summoned assistance, and the victim was held in the dental chair by force while the tooth was being extracted, suffering the most excruciating pain. A suit for damages is talked of.

BASE BALL

Another Defeat for the Alleghenys

One of the slowest games of the season was played between the Buckeyes and Alleghenys yesterday afternoon. The game occupied over two hours and a half, and resulted in a defeat for the home nine. The first half of the game was principally noticeable for the display of wild pitching and chin-music on the part of the Buckeyes, varied by a kick of that club against a decision of Mr. Frank Curry, who filled the thankless position of umpire as creditably as he always does. After the first four innings the visitors concluded that they could not win the game with their vocal organs, and accordingly went to work, batting McKelvy for nine single and three double base-hits in the last five innings, of which they got six runs, four of them earned. On the sixth inning the score stood five to four in favor of the Alleghenys, but on the last three innings they were not able to get a man to the home plate. The absence of Wilkinson from first base was severely felt, although it is doubtful whether the errors of that position were sufficient to turn the scale.

The fielding was medium in nearly all respects. Lane caught very well, not being justly chargeable with a single error. Guest's second base playing was a very strong point, as he made some very fine plays, with only one very excusable error of judgment. The errors on both sides were principally in pitching, Nolan, of the Buckeyes, having against him ten, five of which were wild pitches, and four bases on called balls. The total errors were: Alleghenys, 10; Buckeyes, 16. Base hits: Alleghenys, 8; Buckeyes, 17. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buckeyes	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	—5
Alleghenys	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5

The next game at Union Park will be to-morrow afternoon, between the Neshannocks and Alleghenys. Much interest is felt in the contest between these clubs, and a large crowd and good game may be expected.

The New Bounty Bill.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a recent issue of the COMMERCIAL I noticed an account of a meeting of soldier's held at City Hall, for the purpose of hearing read and of discussing the New Bounty bill now before Congress. The text of the bill is given in full, and some of the remarks of members of the meeting.

The main feature of the bill is a provision that there shall be allowed and paid to each and every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, enlisted wagoner and private soldier, who faithfully served as such in the military service of the United States, who have been honorably discharged from such service, the sum of eight and one-third dollars a month for all the time which such non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and enlisted wagoner and private soldier actually rendered, between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of May, 1865." That is, the bill gives a bounty of $100 a year to the three year men who served their full time, and a proportionate amount if they were discharged before their term of enlistment had expired.

The Legislature have already received $200 bounty, and the new law, if passed, will give each and every one of them $100 additional.

At the meeting referred to the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, as old soldiers, in council assembled, do hereby approve of the County bill which is now before the Senate of the United States, and that we ask its immediate passage.

Now, I wish to say that such is not the sentiment of the majority of the old soldiers, by any means. Being one of them, I have carefully and diligently made inquiry of many of the soldiers with whom I have yet to find a single soldier with an honorable record who favors the passage of the Bounty bill.

A score of my comrades of the Army of the Potomac, who saw all the varied fortunes of that army, and who are all entitled to their $100 provided for by this act, have said to me, "why do you write to the newspapers and let them and the public know that the bummer's who are camping for more bounty are not the body of the honorably discharged soldiers?" It is in answer to this request that I write.

In the field one of the surest signs of danger ahead was to meet the "musicians, artificers and enlisted wagoners," making for the rear as rapidly as possible, and it is from this class of men, the bounty jumpers and the shirks, that most of the clamor is coming.

Some brave and meritorious officers, who are not entitled to any bounty, have been led into busy urging the measure from that easy good feeling that causes them to do any kindly action for any one who asks them, and are therefore not to be considered.

There are doubtless some good soldiers who are giving their influence in favor of the bill; but I have yet to find one who does, or any one who can, give a good reason why it should be made a law.

The bill should not be passed, because the Government is in no condition to pay out the sum of money it calls for, being from twenty to one hundred and fifty millions. If passed it would do little or no good. Like all gifts, it would be of but little value, for this is confessedly a gratuity, it would be spent as quickly and as easily as it came. It would be but a harvest for claim agents, who would be the ones most benefited.

Section 6, which provides a penalty for charging more than $10 for attending to these claims, would be a dead letter, as are all other similar statutes now in force. The argument that the country owes it to the heirs